# HELPING A TAMMANY MAN.

THE ALDERMEN WILL NOT LISTEN TO THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. DUDLEY.

John Kelly's Men and the Republicans Voting Together 'Against It-Warm Words Between Aldermen Morshall and Sauce-The Resolution Tammany Would Not Hear

The representatives of the regular Demorracy in the Board of Aldermen endeavpred, yesterday, to have Superintendent Dudley's administration of the Building Department investigated, but the Republican and Tammany Aldermen voted down the resolution, refusing even to hear it read.

Alderman Charles H. Marshall was the regular Democracy's spokesman. He presented the solution, and asked to explain its meaning. but, upon President Morris's ruling that it must first be read, he sent it to the clerk's desk. Deputy Clerk William H. Moloney began to read the preamble. But when enough had been read to show the Board that the resolution provided for the investigation of the Tammany Superintendent of Buildings, Alderman William Sauer, the Tammany spokesman, moved that the further reading be suspended, and that the preamble and resolution be referred to the Committee on County Affairs, of which he is Chairman.

Alderman Haughton, a regular Democrat, hoped that the majority of the Board would not commit the outrage of preventing the read-ing of a resolution.

President Morris reminded the Aldermen that a motion to refer was not debatable. Mr. Haughton thereupon sat down, but Alderman Macheall insisted on speaking. "This motion to refer this resolution," he said, "looks like an tempt to prevent any action in regard to Sube sanctioned by this Board. I intend that this

be sanctioned by this Board. I intend that this resolution shall be made known to the public, if the press will give it a pince."

At this Aiderman Sauer, the Tammany spokesman, took the floor, and interrupted Mr. Marshall. "I will not allow this gentleman to go en and make capital for himself at the expense of this Board." he said; " and I say right here that I will not allow him to make it at my sypense. Then, looking direct at Aiderman Marshall, he added excitedly: "It the gentleman whom the resolution at this time. The gentleman whom the resolution at this time, the gentleman whom the resolution at this time, the gentleman whom the resolution at this time. The gentleman whom the resolution at a shame to attempt to prejudice this Board against him."

Aiderman Marshall replied to the Tammany Aiderman's personal attack that he did not wish to prejudice anybody against Superindendent Dudicy, but he insisted that his resolution should be read.

lendent Bud'ey, but he insisted that his resolu-lion should be road.

At this point Alderman Sheils raised the point of order that Mr. Marshall had exceeded his time. Alderman Haughton hoped that his solleague's time might be extended, and Alder-pan Sauer suggested that it be extended two

partment as at present administered by the said Henry Judley; and Board, cannot longer imnere what is of Warens. This Board, cannot longer imnere what is of sommon report and belief as to the said Henry J. Dudley, and if it continues so to do it will become, in the lude limit of the public, largely responsible for and as apparing to justify his acts, maintee of five be appointed by the President of the Board, with authority to investigate be charges thus, alleged against the said Henry J. Dudley, and to report in regard to the same at the earliest practicable date.

The United States Steam Heating and Power Company was given permission by the Board to lay pipes under the streets, through which hot water or steam may be supplied to the public buildings and private residences of this city. The conditions of the fearnfiles provide that the company shall pay into the city treasury wo per cent, of its net profits every year, and to give a bond of \$50,000 as a guarantee that the payements disturbed by the laying of mains and pipes shall be recipied. The Board of Amportionment is to have power to fix the schedule of threes to be paid for beating the public buildings, and to impose a fax on the company of three cents per lineal foot of pipe laid.

The resolution by which the franchise was granted was offered by Alderman Marshall presented a substitute. It provides that the containty should pay every year to the city five for sent, of its gross receipts, and imposes upon the company several stringent conditions.

Mr. Shoels's resolution was passed by 19 to 3. Those voting in the affirmative were Alderman Cogges, Finek, Foster, Goadwin, Haffen, Hall, Haughten, Heibig, Jarohus, Ksonan, Kenney, Kirk, McCure, Murphy, Feriey, Sauer, Shoils, Sevin, and Strack. The negative votes were given by President Morris and Aderman Marshall and water.

Alderman Goodwin offered a series of resolutions in favor of raising subscriptions to relieve the distress in Ireland. The United States Steam Heating and Power

tions in favor of raising subscriptions to re-lieve the distress in Ireland.

# FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Tet Another Bill in the Senate-Partisan Debate to be Avoided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The Fitz John Porter case took a new turn in the Senate to-day. Mr. Randolph presented an amendment in the nature of a substitute, as follows:

Marke out all after the enacting clause and insert that the Predictor is hereby authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice of the S naty to appoint Pitt-John Parter a Cuchen of Infantry in the army of the United States, his commission to bear date January, 1863, with the part and appointment of that January 1863, with It at at any time after the granting of such coun-t shall be lawful for the President to place said the retired list of the army, on the pay of a movel of imastry.

The Foranken Bride, By the author of " Brownic's Tramph" is ready every is what they say of the Victor Baby Food in Philadelphia. hay this work in the New York if other - Ada

IRELAND IN THE SENATE.

A Discussion as to Whether Government Ald

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. - Mr. McMillan Minn.) presented a memorial of the Chamber Commerce of St. Paul, representing that the condition of the people of Ireland appeals to Christendom not only for individual, but for Government aid, to save thousands of lives from the extinction threatening them, and praying for an appropriation by Congress to be applied to such relief, and that a joint resolution be passed authorizing the President to employ a public steamship of adequate size and capa-city to receive and transport to Ireland contributtons of the charitably disposed of our citizens, as was done on a former like occasion.

Mr. McMillan, in presenting the memorial spoke of the prosperity of our country, and hoped that proper means would be provided, as

hoved that proper means would be provided, as asked for in the memorial, to enable our contributions to be transported to their destination. He moved the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Yr.) said he was indebted to his friend, the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony), for the suggestion that transportation of supplies by naval vessels is expensive and inconvenient. If the Committee on Appropriations thought favorably of the proposal at all, he would suggest that they authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to hire a suitable vessel for the transportation of the supplies. As at present advised, he would most cheerfully vote for paying the expenses of employing a vessel.

a surface vessel for the transportation of the supplies. As at present advised, he would most cheerfully vote for paying the expenses of employing a vessel.

Mr. Thurman (Dem., Ohio)—The experience we had in transporting our goods to the Paris Expesition teaches that of all the expensive ways that can be conceived of transporting freight, the use of a public vessel is the most expensive to the Government. The cost was more than double the cost of shipment by merchant vessels, and the delay was proportionately great. The same thing will be found, I believe, to have been the case when on a former occasion the United States sent a public vessel freighted with breadstuffs to Ireland. I hope, therefore, that if it be deemed advisable to sent a vessel, the Government will charter a vessel and not tear one of our public ships all to pleces. A chartered vessel will be over to Ireland long before we can change one of our vessels so as to make it fit for carrying freight.

Mr. Withers (Dem., Va.)—I observe by the newspapers that a few days say, when a milling firm of Richmond offered a large amount of flour at very low prices, and when transportation companies offered to take it to Ireland at very low rates, the committee in charge of contribution, on the ground that they were advised that money was more desirable than food. If that be the policy which controls committees in charge of this fund in Ireland, I think the whole of this thing may prove unnecessary.

Mr. Edmunds—It is not the policy which controls all the committees. It may control some, I think the hungry people would prefer food.

Mr. Whyte (Dem., Md.)—I very much fear that that firm belongs to the political side of the guestion.

Mr. Withers—So far from it, they are distinct.

Mr. Withers-So far from it, they are distinct-

equalization of the franchise in Ireland with that in England and Scotland. He said the existing inequality was a distinct breach of the act of union. Mr. Gray (Home Rule, Tipporary) seconded the motion.

Mr. Charles Lewis (Conservative, Londonder-ry city) moved an amendment that it is inexpe-

Mr. Charles Lewis (Conservative, Londonderry city) moved an amendment that it is inexpedent to deal with the question. In the course of his speech he charged Mr. Parnell with inciting people to break the law.

The Speaker called Mr. Lewis to order.

Resuming his remarks. Mr. Lewis said the House a new his meaning. Home rule, once a harmiess sanke, was now a poisonous servent. The House ought to hesitate before granting an extension of suffrage among a class holding Home Rule views.

Mr. Justin McCarthy (Home Rule, Longford Country supported Mr. Meidon's metion.

Sir William Harcourt declared that the motion only set forth the principle of squality on which the union of the two countries was based. When that ceased to be the principle, he would cause to be in favor of the union.

Mr. Gibson, Attorney-General for Ireland acought to show that it was impossible to deal with the franchise before legislation was had on the redistribution of seats.

Mr. John Bright supported the motion. He pointed to the treatment of Ireland in other matters. He said the Chief Secretaryship was heid by a man who was steeped with Tory prejudices against freedom.

Mr. Meldon's motion was finally rejected by a vote of 242 to 198.

ote of 242 to 198.

# ROWDYISM IN RAHWAY.

A Peaconble Colored Man Brutally Assailed in its Principal Street.

As Henry Robinson, an elderly colored nan, was walking along Main street, Rahway N. J., on Saturday evening with his stepson, he met a crowd of young men between Elizabeth avenue and Irving street. A tall young man snatched a bundle from under Robinson's arm. causing his companions to laugh. Robinson erked the bundle back again, and the young man called him an offensive name. Robinson asked him a question in which, by inference man called him an observe name. Robinson asked him a question in which, by inference, the same name was applied to the young man. At that the tail young man struck Robinson. Robinson then handed his bundle to his stepson and struck his assailant in the face. Instantly the other young inen gathered around. Robinson was knocked down, and beaten and kicked without mersy. Then the crowd turned against the stepson. The latter, however, was research by a citizen living near, who sheltered him in his house. Banway has no police force to parcel its streets. Instead of this it has about forti special policemen, who receive no compensation except in snees of arrests followed by convictions. Their chief is Mayor Sciover. Two of these special policemen, having been attracted by the noise, arrived in time to conduct Robinson to the police station, whence he was able to walk about two miles to his homo in Lindon. There it was found that two of his nesaliants. He grew weaker on Sunday, and on Monday there was a rumor in Rahway hus he had died. Yesterlay, however, he was able to sit up. Five young men, who are known to have been in the crowd that assaulted Robinson, and whose names are known to the special police, cannot be found at their homes.

"Best Baby Food Known."

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1880.

THE DEATH OF WM. D. FRICKE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY TRYING TO

TRACE HIS MOVEMENTS.

The Deceased Man's Will-One of his Sons and his Daughter Cut Off with \$50 Each-Some Particulars as to a Charge of Poisoning More peculiar circumstances in connection with the disappearance of William D.

Fricke, whose body was found in Overpeck Creek, near Englewood, N. J., a week ago, were given yesterday by members of his family, but the mystery surrounding his death is not solved. It is not believed that he committed suicide, and the mystery is increased by the want of knowledge of his whereabouts for more than four weeks before his body was found. He disappeared on the 8th ult., and physicians say that his body had not been in the water more than a week. In one of his pockets was found an Erieferry ticket, No. 221.450. It was thought that the ticket would give a ciue to his movements, and efforts have been made since Saturday to trace the ticket, but all that is yet known is that it was issued by the agent at Demarest. on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, in connection with a ticket from Demarcat to Jersey City. It was issued in the week ending the 15th ult., and the railroad officials say that as near as they can judge it was issued on the 10th. Mr. Fricke was until last summer, the executor of the Wetyen estate at Demarest, and the tenants were friends of his, and it was beieved that after he quit his home he went to visit them, but they have said that they did not see him. Other friends that he had in the

lieved that after he quit his home he went to visit them, but they have said that they did not see him. Other friends that he had in the neighborhood have been visited by his sons, but they could give no trace of him.

John H. Fricke, the elder son, said vesterday that he and his brother searched in New Jersey for Mr. Fricke soon after he disappeared, but they were unable to find any traces of him. His theory of the death of his father is that he went to Demarcst on the day after he was last seen by friends in New York, and on the following day Jan. 10) he started to return, but got off the train at Leonia, intending to go to Englewood and then to Hackensack to see ex-Surrogate Wortendyke. Mr. Fricke was a timid man, the son said, and it is supposed that he was assailed by some person, probably a tramp, robbed, and knocked into the creek. But in that theory the supposition is that his bedy was in the water more than four weeks. Mr. Fricke's theory was partly formed from information from the Coroner lately that his father's hat was found near the creek more than three weeks before the body was found.

Dr. William Leonard, who saw the body, says that Mr. Fricke could not have been dead more than a whek. He said yesterday that he had attended the family for two years. On the 14th of November last he was called to see Mrs. Fricke, and he treated her for pleuro-pneumonia, and for peritonitis, which set in subsequently. On the 19th of November, he said, he noticed symptoms of arsenical or oxalic poisoning, and some of the food that Mrs. Fricke had eaten was examined for arsenic, but none was found.

John H. Fricke, speaking of the illness of his mother, said that when he told his father that the symptoms were those of poisoning, the latter turned quickly and said: If anything was done it was done by you, the doctor, and your brother and sister." He then went out, the son said, and did not return until early the next morning. Soon afterward a separate room was propared for him, and he occupied it until he disappeared

Hisses for the Author and Applause for the Actors-What M. Sardou Says.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- M. Victorien Sardou's new play, entitled "Daniel Rochat," was pro-duced at the Paris Théâtre Français last night. The Paris correspondent of the Standardsays hat the play " is a satire on the mania for irreigion paraded just now in certain political rireles, and is likely to prove as great a hit as Rabagas."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Tele-graph says: "The successive tirades of the clercal and free-thinking characters in Dantel

ical and free-thinking characters in 'Daniel Rochat' evoked wild applause from the excited audience.'"

The correspondent of the Times at Paris says:

"M. Sardou has written nothing showing more beauties and more blots than his new play. There is a struggle between atheism and faith, and the decisive arguments are on the side of faith. But the author has placed his great talent at the service of the falsest, most irritating, and least lifelike of subjects. Protests and hisses were mingled when, at the end of the play, M. Sardou's name was announced but the actors were warruly and justly applicated.

Pauls, Feb. 17.—To day the fate of M. Sardou's new play is the great topic of conversation and newspaper comment. The Figaro, after expressing regret that a drama of such elevation and boldness should have met with the affront of being hissed on the boards of the first theatre in France, says: "A certain slowness cerfain ingenious but excessive developments, all the more sensible from the fact that they occur in an action which from the third to the fifth act is always turning upon itself, to arrive again at the point of departure, produced toward the close a lassitude which dolivered the play to the vengeance of those who can never forgive M. Sardou the success of 'Rabagas."

Le Soleil considers the play an act of courage.

never forgive M. Surdou the success of Rabagas."

Le Saleil considers the play an act of courage,
all the more laudable from the fact that the author knew beforehand the attacks to which he
exnessed himself in defending religious ideas.
Fygaro describes the manner in which Sardou
received his defeat as follows: "He remained
in his box. The tunnit in the theater reached
his ears. Pale with emotion, and excessively
nervous, he exclaimed to those near him:
"What can I do? I am alone to sustain the
battle. Those that I defend will not defend me,
for they know not how to defend themselves.
Those that I assail are determined, and they
act. Their object is to reduce me to silence.
Well, be it so; they have succeeded. I shall
write no more plays."

ferred Against Him Again Nominated. ALBANY, Feb. 17 .- Superintendent Smyth's name was sent to the Senate to-day for con-firmation, the Governor having reappointed him to his present position at the head of the him to his present position at the head of the Insurance Department. His term expires to day. The nomination was referred. The Democratic members will caucus upon the mater this evening. It is believed that the Tammany Senators would vote for confirmation, and that three other Democratic Senators would vote against, with one Senator doubtful. It is possible that the Republicans will go into caucus on the nomination also, Meanwhile, Mr. Smyth holds over until his successor is appointed. His confirmation seems to be a matter of very great doubt. CONGRESSMAN ACKLIN.

An Explanation Not Incorporated in a Com

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The Committee on Foreign Affairs received to-day the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to investigate the case of Representative Acklin, who is charged with having made a report with fraudulent intent, faisely purporting to have been pre-viously agreed to by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Acklin has made a statement to the House of the circumstances under which he made the report in queetion, and it was upon his motion that the Committee on Foreign Affairs has made its investigation. In the Forty-fifth Congress Mr. Acklin made a report in favor of the establishment by the President of a commission to arbitrate and settle claims of citizens of the United States against Nienragua. At the beginning of the present session Mr. Acklin caused to be written cut a report on the subject of Nicaraguan Caims, which he gave to Congressman King of Louisiana, who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This report was subsequently returned by Mr. King to Mr. Acklin. The latter savs that this report was inadvertently placed in an envelore containing his old report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Forty-fifth Congress, which he requested the Houses to print. The members of the Committee were astounded to find that Mr. Acklin had made a report on his own responsibility, purporting to come from the Committee, for the superrent purpose of deceiving the House. If Mr. Acklin's action was intentional, he was guitty of an act of legislative forger, adequate punishment for which would be his immediate expulsion from the House. The offending representative has urged that he made a mistake, and that he had no intention of misrepresenting the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The strongest part of Mr. Acklin's defence lies in the fact.

The committee's report to make a false report from a Committee without being detected in the fraud. The report, as soon as printed, would, in the natural course of legislative business, be laid before each member of the Committee, when the forger, would be at once exposed. Mr. Acklin has enough common sense to be aware of this fact.

The Committee's report to the House will be brief. It will say that on the 13th of January Mr. Acklin, from his seat in the House, presented a report purporting to have been made by authority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he knows that the report which he had printed as coming from that Committee had print he made the report in question, and it was upon his motion that the Committee on Foreign Affairs has made its investigation.

in the first derivative of the principle Sheriff and his prisoner feit the train and processied toward the ferry the crowd, increased to
several hundred, accompanied them. They
walked along as quiet as a funeral procession,
guarding the front, flanks, and rear of the
Sheriff and his party to the ferry.

No sconer had the Sheriff and his captive
been seated in the boat that was to convey them
to the Virginia shore than haif a dozen other
boats, laden with men, pushed off and landed
on the Virginia shore several minutes before
the landing of the Sheriff with his prisoner,
Immediately on the landing of the Sheriff
boat, twenty or more pistols, in the hands
of stern and determined-looking men,
were presented at his head, and the
person of the prisoner demanded. To
resist was death. The Sheriff was compelled to
succumb to an overpowering force, and white
he was placed under restraint the prisoner was
carried off half a mile or more, on a road bordering on the river, where he was confronted
with and recognized by Miss Marmon, his second victim. No sconer was this done than a
rope, already prepared, was placed around the
neck of the negro Wallace and thrown over
the limb of a sycamore, and his body was
soon swinging in the air. As it rose
from the ground at least fifty shots were fired,
ten of which were looked in the body, causing
death possibly before it was caused by strangulation. In less than five minutes the crowd
had quietly dispersed leaving the body hanging in full view of the read. After the hanging
the Sheriff and his denuty were released, promising to send a Coroner in the morning. Only
a few of those engaged in the work were
masked, and many of them must have been
castly recognized by the Sheriff.

# masked, and many of them must have been easily recognized by the Sheriff.

MRS. ELLIS'S DEATH.

A Custom House Inspectress who was Skilled in Betecting Smuggiers. Mrs. Marie Louise Ellis, for eighteen years Inspectress in the employ of the United States Government, and detailed for duty on the Hamburg and German Lloyd line of steamers, died suddenly in her residence at 14 Hud-son terrace, Hoboken, vesterday morning. She had achieved a wide reputation as an expert in her business. Mrs. Ellis was the wife of Dr. had achieved a wide reputation as an expert in her business. Mrs. Ellis was the wife of Dr. Ellis, who was at one time a well-known physician in Jersey City. At his death, about eighteen years ago, the relatives of Mrs. Ellis, who was a descendant of a wealthy Southern family, procured for her a situation as Inspectress in the United States customs service. She was remarkable for her shrewdness, and through her efforts the Government ferreted out many notorious formied diamond smugglers. After the French pantiers became fashionable as a part of woman's dress, several years ago, they were used by female smugglers to secrete diamonds. Isco. and costly loweitry and Mrs. Ellis was very successful induceting these devices. Many instances of her shrawdness are related by the Custom House officers. On one ceasion a fashionably attired woman who represented herself as a Countess travelling for her health, attempted to pass unchallenged, but Mrs. Ellis at a glance was convinced that the "Countess" had smuggled goods in her possession. She was taken into a room and sourched, and from a large and partly woman she was so reduced as to be hardly recognizable. Her garmons were literally stuffed with costly laces, and silks and watches were found as wed in her skirts. It is related that Mrs. Ellis once found a package of brillinnts in a lady's coiffere, which was made up very fashionably. Mrs. Ellis was invariably summoned by telegraph on the arrival of any steamer, and she responded promptly no matter how inclement the weather. She never neglected her duty, and the Custom House officers speak of her in the birchest prinse as a most remarkable and conscientions woman. She was about 50 years of aic, petite in figure, quick and vivacious. Her perception of character is said to have been exceedingly acute.

Mrs. Ellis enjoyed the best of health, and on Menday night her only daughter, a young lady

of character is said to have been exceedingly acute.

Mrs. Edia enjoyed the best of health, and on Menday night her only daughter, a young hady of 20 years, noticed that she was absent from the support table. The daughter repeatedly called, and, getting no auswer hurried up to her mother's room, where she found her mother lying in a pool of blood that came from her menth and nose. She was unconscious. Drs. Pindar and Kadhiek found that Mrs. Ellis had paraissis of the brain. She had evidently been seized with the stuck while arranging her tolict proparatory to supper. She ived for several hours after she was found by her daughter.

Ote Buil, the celebrated Victimist, was not related to Dr tiffed his clothing. Whirm some jewelry and money.

A SECOND FIGHT FOR LIFE.

WILLIAM BUCHOLZ AGAIN ARRAIGNED ON CHARGE OF MURDER.

The Scene in Bridgeport Yesterday - The Great Struggle to Impanel a Jury - Few Ex-ceptions Taken by Counsel for Defence. Mr. William Bucholz, charged with the murder of Mr. John Henry Schulte, walked into the Superior Court room in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday afternoon, and took his sent in the prisoners' pen, near the deak of the Sheriff. Mr. Bucholz resembles an Alsatian or a French Canadian. He has large gray eyes, a prominent nose, a slightly retreating forehead, a square jaw, and a ruddy muddy complexion. His dark hair is combed back. His shoulders are broad. and his large hands and thick wrists give evidence of more than ordinary strength. He is neatly dressed, and has an icy demeanor. Mr.

Bucholz was convicted of the murder of Mr. Schulte, but was granted a new trial because of

remarks favorable to his interests dropped by a juryman before the close of the trial. Mr. Schulte was a wealthy German bachelor, living on a farm near South Norwalk, and Mr Bueholz was his servant. The old bachelor carried \$78,500 on his person. He was murcarried \$78,500 on his person. He was murdered while walking home through a patch of woods along the railroad with his servant from the depot at twilight on Dec. 27, 1873. Mr. Bucholz asserted that they were attacked by tramps, and that he was compelled to fly for life. Robbery was undoubtedly the motive for the murder, for when the body was found over \$55,000 was missing. Mr. Bucholz was charged with the crime, and duly committed and indicted. He was convicted on the testimony of one of Allen Pinkerton's detectives, who, under the guise of a fellow prisoner, partly won his confidence, and recovered \$55,000 through revelations that he swears were made by the accused. The most of this money was found hidden in a stable.

Judge Dwight Loomis of the Supreme Court ascended the bench yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. After prayer by the Rev. J. S. McNellie of the Congregational Church. Sheriff Sanford made his announcement opening the regular term of the Superior Court. A respected citizen of the Land of Steady Habits then plended guilty to beating his wife and was fined \$10. District Attorney James H. Olmstend of Stamford, Nelson Taylor, Jr., of South Norwalk, his assistant, and Gen. Wm. Randel Smith of Norwalk and Charles F. Bollmann of New Haven, counsel for the prisoner, then consulted with the Judges as to the hours for holding court and as to the aummoning of extra panels of jurors. The first trial had been so fully reported, and had excited such universal interest, that much difficulty in selecting a jury is anticipated.

"The Clerk may Issue a summons for thirty-six additional jurors to be drawn from boxes in the various towns," said Judge Loomis at the close of the conference, "and I think Bridgeport, Norwalk and towns adjoining.

"We make no objection to Bridgeport, your Honor," said Gen. Smith, on behalf of the prisoner. He had becity agreed to the omission of Norwalk and towns adjoining.

"We make no objection on Bridgeport, your thouser," said towns more remote, "Judge Loomis remarked." Can the extra ju dered while walking home through a patch of

Ohio) made a speech in the House in opposition o taking away from the House the power of legislating upon appropriation bills. The Democratic party had entered into a contest at the extra session. The power which it had assailed had been entrenched behind executive authority. It knew it could not win in one day, but it had found this right to refuse appropriations of use. Through it the Democratic party had obtained impartial puries and an army shorn of most of its dangerous power, and now, right in the midst of the conflict, it was proposed to give up the nower which had obtained this partial victory. Astounding proposition! A surrender of the colors in the face of the foe, an abandonmant of a vantage ground in the heat of the fight, were often as searcely excusable in military warfare. They were inexcusable here in the midst of a contest for the liberties of the people. (Applause on the Democratic side.) He insisted that the Democratic majority of the House should stand upon the Constitution, exercise every right which the Constitution had given it for the vindication of the people's right, and abate not a jot or title of its power over the purse, until the last vestige of military power should have disappeared from the peaceful States of the Union. Loud applause on the Democratic side.

Mr. Warner (Dem., O.) repudiated the doctrine as undemocratic, that the House or Congress had the right, by withholding appropriations for legitimate objects to endeavor to coerce the Seinte or the executive branch of the Government. (Applause on the Republican side.) The doctrine of the redress of grievances had no place in our system of Government. The people alone redressed their own grievances.

Amendments were further of or ced by Messre. ity. It knew it could not win in one day, but it

American American American American American American, White (Pa.), and Baker (Ind.), tending to take away or limit the power of the House to legislate on appropriation bills, but they were all voted down by a majority of from five to ten.

The announcement of each vote was received with applicate on the Democratic side. The Committee then rese without taking a vote on the original amendments.

STRUGGLING WITH A BURGLAR. Mr. Breeder Goes Home to Dinner and Finds his Best Clothes on a Negro.

William Bloomfield, a negro with several

aliases, who claimed to live at 340 West Forty-second street, was marched into the Essex Market Police Court yesterday by Policeman Herrick, Bernard Breeder, a tobacco manu-Herrick. Bernard Breeder, a tobacco manufacturer, living at 121 Forsyth street, said that at noon, yearcriay, a neighbor tool him that he had seen a negro elimbing along the fence in the rear of his premises. Shortly afterward, when he went to his dinner, he entered the parker and found all the chimney ornaments and the ornaid whee keeps the opened his bedroom deer and was struck a stunning blow in the ince. Resovering, he saw a sudwart negro dressed in his hest deduce a ned Sunday overcoat, trying to jump out of the Window. The mean recapied and both rolled on the floor. The nearto was the first to regain his footing, and he gave Mr. Breeder a kick in the stomach. As Mr. Breeder fell back he saw the negro go through the open deer.

Policeman Herrick stool at the front doer as the negro leaned out. Herrick cought and held him, with the assistance of others. The negro was taken into the house and Mr. Breeder identified his clothing, which the negro wore, and some jewelry and money.

EXPLOSION IN THE CZAR'S PALACE. An Abortive Attempt to Kill the Imperial

LONDON, Feb. 18 .- A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says there has been an abortive attempt made to kill the imperial family, by laying a mine in the Winter Palace. Five soldiers were killed and thirty-five wounded.

A later despatch from St. Peters burg reports that the mine was laid under the guard room of Winter Palace, which is immediately under the dining hall. Owing to accidental delay the Imperial family had not entered the latter at the usual time. The explosion made a hole in the floor of the dining hall ten feet long and six feet wide.

The explosion occurred yesterday at just about the usual dinner hour of the Imperial family.

## THE GRANT MACHINE.

Some Things in Which the City Republicans

are Not Quite Unnaimon The Republican Central Committe had a lively time, last evening, over the report of a special committee relating to a contest in the German Republican organization. Mr. Abraham Lent presided. Under the Constitution of the Committee the President of the German Committee is ex-officio a member of it. This year Mr. Abram J. Dittenboefer and Mr. Morris Friedsam were rival candidates for Presi-dent of the German Republicans, and each declared himself elected. The contest came before the regular Committee to decide who of the two was entitled to a seat in it, and a sub-Committee, of which Mr. Ernest Hall was made

the two was entitled to a seat in it, and a subCommittee, of which Mr. Ernest Hall was made
Chairman, was appointed to hear both sides
and report. Mr. Hall reported in favor of the
admission of Mr. Friedsam, He also recited
that the German Committee was in a demoralized condition and needed reorganization.

Dr. Hoeber spoke against the adoption of the
report. His imperfect pronunciation of Engilsh seemed to afford much amusement to most
of the delegates in the front seats, who sought
to interrupt and annoy him by discourteous
methods. The speaker said that the programme had been prearranged to keep Dittenhoefer out and put Friedsam in. He considered that it would be wise and beneficial to
have a respectable minority such as Mr. Dittenhoefer represented admitted to the committee so as to keep it within bounds.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer hoped that no one
would be recognized from the German Committee until it was shown to be properly organized. He considered it the easiest way to defer
the subject. He deemed it imprudent to have it
enter the organization as an element of discord
while a Presidential election was pending.

Mr. Cleveland moved that Mr. Dittenhoefer be
accorded the privilege of speaking on the
question. Delegate M. W. Burns objected, and
the previous question was called by Delegate
John D. Lawson. For a few minutes thereafter
great confusion existed. When the Chairman
sought to call for the vete on the previous question, Col. Spencer interrupted him with the remark that Mr. Clevelands resolution was first
in order, Chairman Lenf pounded hard with
his gavel, and told Col. Spencer that he must sit
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Col. Spencer shouted out loud enough to be heard in all parts of the room: "You shan't ride over us in this style. We have rights here that you are bound to respect." After the excitoment subsided, a majority of the Committee voted to admit Mr. Friedsam. The Chairman announced as members of the Executive Committee, which plans most of the work for the Central Committee, Michael W. Burns, Morris Friedsam. Chas. N. Tsintor, E. Smith Nevins Jno. H. Brudy, Francis Schneider, Jno. J. O'Brien, Richard M. Collard, Jacob M. Patterson, William Laimbeer, Victor Helmburger, Charles Blackie, John R. Nugent, Michael Cregan, Joel W. Mason, Bernard Biglin, Isaac O. Hunt, Henry C. Perley, W. A. Barling R. H. Hamburger, Frank Raymond, Everet Hall, William Herring. Twelve of the Committeemen are small officeholders and public contractors, and a part of the machine. Three others are seeking appointments. Col. J. W. Mason was elected Chairman of the Committee.

# FRAUDS IN THE PRIMARIES.

The Charges that Are Made Concerning the Fight Against Geo. W. Curtis. Primaries were held in all the election districts of Staten Island last evening for the pur-

pose of choosing delegates to the Republican County Convention, which is to be held at Sta-pleton next Saturday, and which will elect three vention in Utica. There were opposition or curtis tickets in nearly all the districts, and notwithstanding alleged frauds, which the Republicans themselves admit, many of the opposition tickets were elected. It is well known that if Mr. George William Curtis geta into the National Utica Convention he will do his utmost to defeat the third term conspiracy, and hence the Grant Republicans of Richmond County are doing their utmost to keep Mr. Curtis out of that Convention. In order to elect anti-Curtis delegates to the County Convention, it is alleged, money was freely spent, and hundreds of men who never voted a Republican ticket were brought out and paid for voting against Mr. Curtis at last night's primaries. These charges are made by old Republicans, who say they are ready to substantiate them. For example, the Second Election District of Stapleton produced 46 Republican voters last evening. Everybody, it is claimed, knows that all the electors do not attend primary meetings, and yet by a reference to the statistics of the last election it is seen that forty-six is exactly the number of the whole Republican voters at the last State election, turned out forty-one at last night to primary for defeat Mr. Curtis. The Sixth Election District of Middletown did still better. At the last general election it mustered only 54 Republican voters: while last night no less than 95 Republicans voters while last night no less than 95 Republicans voters while last night no less than 95 Republicans voters while last night no less than 95 Republicans voters while last night no less than 95 Republicans voters at the last scale of the alleged frauds it is claimed were found out inst night. The anti-Grant Republicans said they had no reason to doubt that the same game had been played on all parts of the Island.

Out of ten delegates elected to represent Middletown in the County Convention, six are anti-Curtis tickets in nearly all the districts.

Out of ten delegates elected to represent Mid-Out of ten delegates elected to represent Mid-dietown in the County Convention, six are anti-Curtis men, who are willing to support the third-term candidate. Of eight elected in the town of Southfield, not one can be relied on to oppose the third term, being all strongly op-posed to Mr. Curtis's election as delegate to the State Convention. The two delegates reported elected in Mr. Curtis's own town. Castleton, are opposed to him, and in favor of the third term, in case the National Convention may conclude that the third term is the best thing for the parts."

party."
Many of the inland districts are yet to be heard from; but it was thought at 11 o'clock last night that Mr. Curtis's chances in the County Convention would be slim, to say the least.

# NEW BILLS IN ALBANY.

Boarding House Runners to be Left Ashore-New York Charter.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Mr. J. L. Well introduced a bill for the botter protection of seamen in the port and nurbor of New York. It amends chapter 164 of the Laws of 1877, as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, except a pilot or public officer, to board any vessel, except it shall have been made fast to the dock or place of her discharge." This bill buts a step to the agents of sailors boarding houses &c., boarding vessels for the purpose of soliciting custom.

boarding vessels for the purpose of soliciting custom.

Mr. Travis moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill allowing women to hold school offices and also vote for the same. He explained that the bill was unconstitutional, as that instrument defines who shall be voters, and they are male citizens. The motion was carried.

Mr. C. N. Baker moved that the bill be amended by striking out the clause allowing women to vote. Carried.

The New York City Cherter bill, now in Sentor Strahma's hands, has been shown to no one for publication, and many of the statements that have been made in regard to it are innecurate. It will be submitted to John Kolly some time this week, and then introduced.

Ex-Assemblyman Grady presented his milnerity opport this morning. He differs in many essentials from the majority of the Hepburn Committee, and strongly opposes the Hailway.

Gurrd to Beath by a Buil.

# Gored to Beath by a Bull.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Feb. 17.—Coilins P. Eisber Orange Township, this county, was wored to death by a hull last evening one born recreing the heart and the other breaking like neck. At the time of the attack is was engaged in freeling the shimal. Mr. Elshee came from Pungitheronic S. F. in thit, and was so years of age. To day would have been the some creary of bit marriage.

AN ANTI-CONKLING BOLT.

STORMY CONVENTION IN THE SEN-

ATOR'S OWN DISTRICT IN UTICA.

by Conkling Himself-The Holters Passing a Resolution Against the Third Term. Urrea, Feb. 17.-The proceedings of the First District Republican Convention to-day were interesting and exciting. The caucuses last Friday developed an unexpected strength for the anti-Conkling element, headed by Ellis H. Roberts and ex-Senator Samuel S. Lowery. In other years these gentlemen had at the utmost succeeded in carrying two out of the ten wards in the city of Utica, and had been in a hopeless minority in the Convention, which contained seven country delegates as well. This year, out of a total vote of 1,700 in the district, Senator Conkling received a beggarly majority of less than 100. Up to to-day the delegates chosen stood a tie, with the deciding ballot in the hands of a non-committal German delegate from the Eighth Ward, who was at the outset understood to be a Lowery man. After the caucuses the position to be taken by this delegate was the chief subject of speculation, and constituted the sole interest of the forthcoming

Convention. At 2 P. M. to-day the Convention was called to order by Deputy Attorney-General Charles J. Everett, who is also Chairman of the District Convention. There was an unusually large crowd present, many more than the small room could accommodate, and both sides were represented in the throng in about equal numbers. sented in the throng in about equal numbers. The opening of the Convention was the signal for an outburst. Mr. Everett, after the first sound of the gavel, nominated Gen. V. P. Grindlay for Chairman. An anti-Conkling delegate moved to substitute the name of James C. Daly. It will be remembered that Daly was the Chairman of the famous Greenbackers' Convention in Syracuse in 1878 which nominated Gideon J. Tucker for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Daly had always been a Demoorab but shortly before the campalan of 1879 came on he was given the post of Assistant District Attorney, and from that time forth had been a Republican of Republicans. Of late he has trained with the anti-Conkling men. He lives in a ward where the Republicans are in a minority of seven to one, and where primaries are always tests of physical prowess.

The question was put amid a clamor and was voted upon vice voce. Both nominations were answered by a loud affirmative shout. Before the chair had time to decide upon the vite Daly rushed forward to take the presiding chair. Then ensued one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed at a convention. Amid ories of 'This isn't the Fifth Ward, Daly!' Come off, Jim!' Daly and Everett faced each other in the centre of the throng.

There was a momentary luli, in which a spectator moved that the proceedings be opened with prayer. Then in a twinkling Daly seized Everett, the State's Deputy Attorney-General, by the shoulders, and with a single twist sent bim whirling into the crowd, and took the chair. The instant his was done the Convention resolved lisself into a Donnybrook fair. A dozen delegates were on their feet at once, all fiercely gosticulating about the disputed chair and shouting at the top of their lungs. Mr. Sylvester Powers struck Mr. Daly square in the face, Mr. Risley, an anti-Conkling substitute, struck somebody eise, and for fully ten minutes the Convention was to be compared to nothing less than bediam.

When order was restored Grindley the Conkling Cardon Hackett, and Joseph P. Richa The opening of the Convention was the signal for an outburst. Mr. Everett, after the first

No resolutions of any kind were adopted by the Convention which elected the Conkling del-egation. Beyond a matter of doubt the Conk-ling delegation will be admitted to the Utica

egation. Beyond a matter of doubt the Conkling delegation will be admitted to the Utica
Convention. The contesting three have little
basis for a claim for recognition beyond the
fact that no Secretary was chosen in the first
Convention; but whether Lowery or Conkling
heads the delegation from this district, it has
become most certain that the Republican party
in this city, by to-day's events, has become
irretrievably divided.

Giran Neck, L. L. Feb. 17.—The following
delegates were elected to the Republican State
Convention for the First District of Queens
County: William J. Youngs, Samuel Willetts,
and Charles L. Vandewater. They are uninstructed, but are supposed to be anti-Grant.

Buillington, Yt. Feb. 17.—A fully attended
and harmonious Republican caucus to-night
made a unanimous choice of an EdmundsGrant delegation to the State Convention. The
preferences of the delegates are for Edmunds,
providing there is a chance of his nomination;
otherwise they favor Grant.

# THE UTE PRISONERS.

Jack Bringing in Chief Douglas and Two Others-Chief Johnson Sends his Regrets.

Los Pinos Agency, Col., Feb. 15.—Promptly at the expiration of ten days, as promised, Jabk rode up to the agency with three of the twelve prisoners demanded by the Government, viz., Chief Douglass, Tim Johnson, and Thomas. Juck is very reticent, and declines to say how or in what manner the capture was effected. or in what manner the capture was effected. Sowerick returned several hours later, but brought no prisoners, and Jack assured Gen. Adams that ewing to the depth of the snow on the mountains and the scattered location of the campis, it would take at least three weeks to capture the remaining nine. Chief Johnson, one of the prisoners demanded by the Commission, sent his regrets at being unable to accompany the party to Washington, giving as a reason that he was a medicine man and had a very sick patient whom he could not leave. Jack insists that the women were mistaken in the names of certain Indians who they testified were present at the time of the outbreak. Douglass is fill at case, and extremely nervous, and says but little. Military preparations for the prisoners are complete. The Indians are confident of present settlement of existing dimenting Gen. Adams will leave to-imorrow with his prisoners for Washington.

CONCORD, N. C., Feb. 17.-Amos Sweet, known CONCORD, N. C., Feb. 17.—Amos Sweet, knows as the county fiddler, was killed in Springfield, near this place, to night. It seems that early in the evening sweet was engaged to play at a dance. At about \$1 stock he get as roll or whiskey that he could not play in time, and he was turned out and another fiddler put in his place. In a few minutes he returned said demanded his fields. He was fourtied out of the half room, but came back again. He well of against flot Turnstill, a bear visited and all and the half room, but came back again. He well of against flot Turnstill, as bear violant dealt sweet a flow over the took in the bear violant dealt sweet a flow over the effect of which he died at 10 octock to night. The room was crowded with dancers, and the dreadful affair broke up the ball. Turnstill has been arrested.

# Dogs in Deadly Combat.

Early on Monday morning the residents in the ventity of Pearsal avenue, Greenville, N.J., were wakened by the noise of a battie in the street. Spring-ing from their beds and opening, their windows, they beheld about a scure of does in details contact bitting how-ing and apriming from ode to side. No one darket tem-terfere, and the battle lasted for a one time at day-break a party went to the battletch. They bould the surface of the ground scratched up to a space of about twenty live feet and covered with blood. Three dead dogs may on the field.

# The Signal Office Prediction.

For the Middle Atlantic States slowly falling or one for warmer watherly words, increasing that it mass, followed by conter westerly with and resing parameter.

# THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS,

Miss Ressle Turner says ahe is not instrict and does not know Mr. Walgram. Since the Russian seconstion of the district of Kars 42/300 inhabitants have emigrated thouse.

The British steamer Campute Chinese.

The British steamer Campute Caucian Harg'sil which arrived at Layerned on Monday from Boston but her heat and 247 head of cattle, and sustained other damages in consequence of heaty weather.

How abserts to creak and wherea with a court which that a florey of therehound and I ar will care speedily.

Fix a footbache Brows cure in one manus.